

THE ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The Organ.

CINCINNATI, NOVEMBER 12, 1852.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Gen. S. F. CARY, J. S. WHITWELL,
CALEB CLARK.

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J. S. WHITWELL, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
CALEB CLARK, PRINTER.

Terms.

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single-mail subscribers, \$1.50
Four copies, 5.00
Ten copies and upwards, 1.00
Any divisions, or persons, sending a club of twenty,
shall be entitled to an extra copy.

Officers of the Grand Division.

The Officers of the Grand Division of the Sons of
Temperance of Ohio, are men eminently worthy of
the position they occupy in the Order.
Letters addressed to them on the business of their
respective departments, will be promptly and cheer-
fully attended to by their assistants.
Bro. Thos. H. Cummings, G. W. P., resides in
Poland, Mahoning county.
Bro. John H. Williams, G. W. A., resides in
Salem, Columbia county.
Bro. Wm. Bannock, G. S., resides in Circleville,
Pickaway county.

TEMPERANCE TRACT, NO. 1.

An Address to the People of Ohio,

In behalf of a Law to prohibit the Liquor-man-
ufacture and Traffic, embodying the prin-
ciple of Seizure and Destruction of Intoxi-
cating Drinks whenever found for sale as a
beverage.

Prepared by
S. F. CARY, H. CANNFIELD & T. H. CUMMINGS,
A Committee on this subject, approved at
the Annual Session of the Grand Division
of Sons of Temperance, at Circleville,
October 20th, 1852, and ordered to be
printed in Tract form for general circula-
tion.

The above Temperance Tract has just
been issued from the press of this office,
and can be furnished, in any quantity, at
\$5.00 per thousand, and sent by express to
any part of the State.

To the friends of Temperance reforma-
tion, and the enemies of the liquor-traffic
throughout our State, we would say, that this
production is eminently calculated to effect
important results in the discussion of the
great question now agitating the public
mind, whether or not the beloved home of
the people of Ohio shall, in the fervent
language of the address, "be rescued from
the blighting, blasting, man-destroying,
God-dishonoring liquor-traffic!"

We are receiving orders daily, for this
Tract, from our friends in all parts of the
State. We hope our friends, whose orders
may not be filled as soon as they requested,
will exercise a little patience, as we are
using our best endeavors to relieve our-
selves from this "outside pressure," and
will supply them as soon as practicable.
We hope our friends will be particular in
giving name and address, as we sincerely
desire not to disappoint any one.

Address CALEB CLARK, Ben Franklin Print-
ing House, Cincinnati.

Presidential Election.

Another of these moral simooms
has passed, and we are glad that we
are to have no recurrence of a similar
scene for four years. Whether we
are pleased or dissatisfied with the
selection made for President, our read-
ers will never know through the col-
umns of the Organ. We have at
proper times and places expressed our
individual choice, thereby exercising
the freedom which we concede to every
other citizen. While it does not ac-
cord with the design of our paper to
make it the medium of expressing our
political sentiments, we may and we
will refer to the general subject.

It is deeply to be regretted that
political controversies cannot be con-
ducted upon fair and honorable prin-
ciples. The vilification, lying, fraud,
gambing, drunkenness, rife on such
occasions, is not only disgusting, but
tends to deprave the public morals be-
yond all computation. The political
press of the country has teemed with
low, scurrilous, personal attacks, and
all the worst passions have been in-
voked to aid in the struggle. Efforts
have been made to array against each
other native-born and adopted citizens,
Protestants against Catholics, and
vice versa. Respectable journals have
paraded at the head of their columns
offers to bet on the result, and insult-
ingly dare their opponents to violate
the laws of the land. How very low
must the press have sunk when it can
thus openly seek to corrupt the elect-
ive franchise, and how depraved must
the people be who will sustain such a
press!

The late political campaign has been
both seed-time and harvest for the
grog-sellers of the country. Many
have formed intemperate habits, and
others have had such habits fastened
and strengthened. The liquor-sellers
know how to take advantage of such
seasons, as is evidenced by the poles
raised at their doors, and the politi-
cal gatherings invited at their retreats.
Not one pole in twenty in Hamilton
county was raised from a desire to ad-
vance party interest or show party
preference, but to draw together a

crowd that money might be put into
the liquor-seller's pocket, and that idle,
vagrabond partisans might be drawn
together to talk politics and drink
liquor.

Both parties have doubtless called
in the aid of Capt. Whisky as far as
practicable, and his influence and
power have been incalculably great.
Liquor-sellers have been very yield-
ing and accommodating even to the
extent of getting up meetings at their
own houses, procuring speakers, get-
ting out handbills, &c., for the party
opposed to them in politics. We
knew of an instance like this. There
are two German liquor-sellers, both
ardent Democrats, residing directly
opposite each other. One of them
procured a large hickory pole and
convened a crowd to raise it, with
good music and excellent speaking.
The result was a handsome addition
to his finances by means of the bar.
For many days the patriotic Demo-
crats who wanted a little, were seen
flocking thither to fire up. His neigh-
bor across the way was somewhat
chagrined, but was not slow to hit upon
an expedient to get even. He procured
a poplar pole, had a Whig glorifi-
cation, and from the hour that his
house became the Whig head-quarters
the half dimes increased astonishingly.
They knew enough of political econ-
omy to know that "opposition is the
life of trade."

It is a shame that a political can-
vass cannot be conducted without tra-
ducing the character of every oppo-
nent who stands in the way of suc-
cess. What is a life of devotion to
the country's interests and glory worth
if every act is to be a topic of adim-
adversion and reproach? If the politi-
cal presses of the country are to be
believed, the two prominent candi-
dates for the Presidency were eminent-
ly disqualified for the office, if not
deserving of everlasting reproach.
The fact that such journals are up-
held and sustained by the people, is
melancholy evidence of the ignorance
and depravity of the public mind.
That an enlightened and virtuous na-
tion is capable of self government, is
no problem for solution—but that an
ignorant, vicious, drunken people can
manage the affairs of State so as to
secure and maintain civil and relig-
ious liberty, the history of our race
thus far denies. Without reference
at all to the result of the late election,
we tremble in anticipation of the fu-
ture degeneracy of the nation.

General Scott—Temperance.

Now that the election has passed,
our motives will not be impeached for
referring to this distinguished man's
views upon the subject of Temperance.
More than thirty years ago, the Gen-
eral wrote an article, occupying twelve
columns of the National Gazette, on
the importance and necessity of a re-
form in the habits and customs of our
people. He spoke eloquently of the
desolations wrought in the family
neighborhood and State, by the use of
intoxicating drinks. In alluding to
the deliverance of our country from
this curse of curses, which he had
faith to believe would come, he says:
"It will not be attempted to class
the enterprise herein proposed with
the great revolution which gave birth
to our country and a practical example
to suffering nations; but certainly to
break the shackles of that vice which
has held, and is likely to hold, millions
of our countrymen in a state of moral
bondage and of physical debility, would
be a reform only inferior in impor-
tance to that happiest and most
glorious of human achievements."

At the time this was penned, it was
doubtless regarded as hyperbolic
language—the ebullition of an over-
wrought imagination. But now, it
will generally be acknowledged, that
this enterprise is more frequent with
happy results than "the great revolu-
tion which gave birth to our country."
In fact, in the success of the temper-
ance reform is involve all that was
great and hopeful and glorious in the
achievements of our fathers. If this
revolution fails, the patriot may put
his weeds of mourning on, and prepare
to lay this republic in the tomb.

The General, in the same article,
inquiringly and anxiously asks, "Is
there no antidote for this evil, no kind
preventive to the mother-vice which
augments, in a thousand ways, the
general sum of human wretchedness?"
"A master remedy yet remains to be
found."

We are glad that the inquirer has
lived to see the important question an-
swered in the affirmative—the master
remedy has been found after a lapse of
nearly thirty years.

Public lecturers, ministers of the
gospel, legislators and political econo-
mists have been actively engaged for
long years in trying to arrest the
mighty flood of evil, and yet its waves
rolled on, increasing in volume and
resistless power. But the only reme-
dies proposed were curative, not "pre-
ventive." Some were snatched as
brands from the burning, but another
generation of drunkards took their
places. The old hero's question
seems almost prophetic—"Is there no
preventive for the mother-vice?" The
"master remedy" has been found in
the Maine Law. Its enactment and
thorough enforcement will work a re-
volution mightier and more stupendous
and glorious than the one which gave
birth to our nation. The temple of
liberty then reared will not be
rendered secure, but will be orna-
mented and beautified—"its walls will
be rendered salvation and its gates
praise."

We say then to the patriotic every-
where, strike for the deliverance of
your country from "moral bondage."
There are battles of Chippewa and
Lundy's Lane to be fought, but right
is with us; and, however mighty the
foe, we shall win the field. Vera
Crux has been taken already, and we
must march to the enemies' capitol.
The armies of the alien are flying be-
fore us, and while they may make a
show of resistance at Cerro Gordo,
Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, we
have nothing to fear while we up-
hold our flag, inscribed with the "Maine
Law."

Bishop Doane—Intemperance.

We noticed, two or three weeks
since, the fact that the bench of Epis-
copal Bishops had convened in New
Jersey, to try Bishop Doane on a grave
charge presented against him by Bish-
ops Meade, of Virginia, Melville, of
Ohio, and Burgess of Maine. As we
feared, the case was dismissed with-
out a hearing, eight to six voting in
favor of thus disposing of the charges.
The charges were, that the Right Rev.
gentleman got drunk at his own table
and elsewhere, and that, being unable
to procure an endorsement of his notes
by one of his deacons by fair means,
he invited him to his house, and plied
him with apple brandy until he was
intoxicated, and then procured the
endorsement. The bench of Bishops
was legally constituted, according to
the rules of the church, to try Mr.
Doane. The accusers were there
ready to sustain their charges by com-
petent witnesses, yet this pious con-
vocation of the heads of the church dis-
missed the case without a hearing.
The ground of their action was, of
course, that the charges were frivolous.
The three accusers say that
the case was disposed of "without
the slightest consideration of its merits."
"The charges have not been refuted;
they have not been tried, and they are
not retracted." Is a Bishop beyond
the reach of law, or are drunkenness
and fraud to be tolerated in a church
functionary? The whole Episcopal
Church of the United States must suf-
fer egregiously in consequence of such
conduct on the part of their ordained
clergy. Religion itself is shamefully
scandalized, as no decent infidel would
offer an apology for one of his own
fraternity who would thus disgrace
himself. We do not know who to
blame most, the offending dignity,
for thus debasing himself, or his peers,
who pass by, *sub silentio*, such flag-
rant misconduct, if he is really guilty,
or if he is innocent, for hesitating
to vindicate his honor and the wound-
ed cause of religion. It is not the first
time that the Episcopal Church have
showed their hostility to temperance,
and a few more such public avowals
of their devotion to Baccus, will drive
devout men from their communion.

Petitions to the Legislature.

There is a diversity of opinion ex-
isting in relation to the propriety of
re-petitioning the present Legislature
at its adjourned session. It is desir-
able that there should be unity of ac-
tion, and a general acquiescence in
some plan of operations. We shall
very briefly state our reasons why we
do not think it advisable to repeat our
efforts with the present General As-
sembly.

First—It is an adjourned session of
the same body, and of course all peti-
tions not finally disposed of, are now
legitimately before it. True, they
have been referred to a committee,
but this committee have them in
charge.

Second—Many would have a deli-
cacy in signing their names to two me-
morial of the same character to the
same body.

Third—The General Assembly are
as fully enlightened as to the popular
will as they would be if duplicate me-
morial were forwarded to them.

Fourth—The re-circulating of pe-
titions would be attended with great
labor and expense.

Fifth—The money and time ex-
pended in that way can be more ad-
vantageously devoted to making ar-
rangements for another campaign.

Sixth—An expression of conven-
tions of the people assembled in differ-
ent parts of the State, and forwarded
to the Legislature in the form of reso-
lutions attested by the officers of the
meetings, will command greater re-
spect and produce a wider influence on
the public mind than the private cir-
culation of petitions.

We have expressed our views to
some of the best men, and they think
them entirely correct, and agree with
us that nothing like a fair expression
of public sentiment could be re-secured
even if thought desirable and proper.

Temperance Conventions.

Now that the fall elections have
passed, we hope the friends of Tem-
perance will exert themselves to call
together large masses of the people,
and discuss the great questions in-
volved in this reform. We have none
too much time to prepare for the strug-
gle which must come in the election
of the next General Assembly in Ohio.
The Maine Law, or its equivalent, we
may have if we will, in January, 1854.
We have little to hope for from the
present Legislature; at any rate, they
have before them the petitions of more
than 200,000 of their constituents, and
they may as well be left to take the
responsibility of granting or refusing
our prayer. We would not encourage
the circulation for signatures, of any
more memorials to this Legislature.
The labor can better be expended in
making arrangements to fill the places
of those who will not hear their consti-
tuents with better men.

Let conventions be called, speech-
es made, tracts distributed, the sub-
scription list of the Organ indefinitely
increased, the public mind aroused,
and the public heart exercised. Awake!
friends, and go to work in good earn-
est! The prize we seek is worth a
thousand times more than it will cost.

Another Great Man Departed.

The citizens of Cincinnati were
startled on Saturday last by the an-
nouncement of the sudden demise of
Daniel Drake, M. D., one of the most
eminent physicians of this country
and of this age. He has been a resi-
dent of Cincinnati for about a half
century, and for nearly all that period
he has stood at the head of his pro-
fession. Occasionally he has been
absent discharging the duties of a
professor in the medical schools of
Philadelphia, Lexington and Louis-
ville. At the time of his death he was
Professor in the Medical College of
Ohio, an institution which he origi-
nated, and of which he occupied for
many years the first chair. As a pro-
found scholar and able lecturer, he
had few equals. No man in the West
has contributed so much to the science
of medicine, or labored so successfully
to give dignity and character to the
profession as Dr. Drake. He was the
author of several valuable medical
works, and has in other ways contrib-
uted much to the literature of the West.
He had a refined and cultivated taste,
brilliant fancy, and a well stored and
well disciplined mind. His moral
character was above reproach, and for
many years he has been a professor
of religion. It is peculiarly appropri-
ate that his demise should be noticed
in the Organ, as he was one of the first
and most consistent and untiring
champions of the Temperance reform.
On no suitable occasion in the private
or public walks of life, or in his place
before his medical classes, did he fail
to inculcate and enforce the doctrine
of total abstinence from intoxicating
drinks. His example and influence
have done more than any other man
to commit the medical profession in

the West to temperance. We do not
believe that Dr. Drake has had his su-
perior in the United States in his
sphere since the day of his preceptor,
Dr. Rush. We would like to say
more of this truly great man, and we
could not say less in our journal with-
out doing our cause injustice. We
hope his biography will be written.
He died, as we learn of congestion of
the brain. His age was about sev-
enty although his appearance did not
indicate so old a man by many years.

Letter from the Grand Worthy Patriarch.

We take pleasure in laying before
our readers the following letter from
the G. W. P. of the Sons of Temper-
ance of Ohio, which will be perused
with no ordinary interest by all those
who have at heart the most effectual
method of advancing the great end
contemplated in the enterprise in which
so many clear heads and warm hearts
are devoted, with instances of disinter-
estedness worthy of the highest
honors.

The noble appeal which Bro. Cum-
mings is pleased to make to the friends
of Temperance in Ohio, in behalf of
the ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE, will no
doubt meet with general approbation,
as the views advanced are just and
proper, and are called for by the pres-
ent exigencies of the times, the adop-
tion of which is essential to the suc-
cess of the enterprise in which we are
engaged.

POLAND, Mahoning co., O.,
Nov. 1, 1852.
Importance of enlarged subscription to the
Organ—Cause of former failures—The
press the great moral lever—Suppression of
the liquor traffic the great struggle—Victo-
ry, certain and glorious, awaits us.

Bro. Clark: There is, to my mind,
no more important work just now de-
volved upon the temperance men, and
especially the Sons of Temperance of
Ohio, than the enlargement of your
subscription list. We are all aware
of the unsuccessful issue of the sev-
eral efforts heretofore made for the
establishment of a Temperance jour-
nal in this State, and none knows
more fully than yourself the influence
of these failures upon the present en-
terprise.

These repeated failures to establish
a paper devoted to the interests of our
cause in this State, are a withering
rebuke to temperance men in Ohio,
and should be an incentive to unspair-
ing efforts for the success of our very
efficient Organ. There is no question,
there can be none, as to the impor-
tance of a well conducted newspaper
in carrying forward this or any other
great undertaking. The press is the
great moral lever by which the world
is moved. Speaking through it, the
words of an individual are heard by
thousands, and their influence perpet-
uated to unborn ages.

But it is to the present importance
of the extensive circulation of the Or-
gan, that I wish to call the attention
of your readers. They are all aware
that we are now but just entered upon
the most important struggle ever con-
nected with the temperance movement
in Ohio, the most important, because
as we believe the final struggle.

The temperance sentiment of the
State now demands the suppression of
the traffic in alcohol, and will never be
satisfied by the granting of a lesser
boon. As temperance men, we have
asked this of our legislature—asked
it because we believe it to be right.
Whether our request be granted or
refused, we have before us a mighty
work. If this can be passed, we will
need in our efforts for its enforcement
every auxiliary which we may call to
our aid.

If the Legislature refuse it to us,
then, too, will we have need of every
assistant in the great work of rallying
public sentiment for a more efficient
expression in favor of this law. For-
merly when minor issues were to be
settled, an indifference to the means
proper to be employed in the promo-
tion of our cause, might be overlooked;
now, when the decisive battle is being
fought, when the fair proportions of
our glorious reform are being devel-
oped in the bright light of a coming
victory, and it but needs the earnest
efforts of the friends of truth to speed
its coming, every motive of policy
and principle bids us multiply the weap-
ons of our warfare through all our
ranks.

In view of this state of things, I do
not know of any more acceptable ser-
vice which I can render our cause
than seeking subscribers for the Or-
gan. I cannot, perhaps, add largely
to your list: but I am only one of
2500 subscribers, and if each will add
but a single subscriber, your list will
be raised to 5,000. I would suggest,
therefore, that each of your subscri-
bers consider himself an agent for
your paper, and send in as many new
names as he can obtain.

And as the Organ is hereafter to be
the medium of communication be-
tween the Grand and Subordinate Di-

visions of the State, it is to be hoped
that no Division will neglect to fur-
nish itself with at least one copy.
The reading of the paper in the Di-
vision would contribute not a little to
the interest of many of our meetings.
By a proper effort, the subscription list
of the Organ might soon be increased
to 25,000. It ought not to be less.
What say you, brethren—shall it be
done?

THOS. H. CUMMINGS.

Acknowledgements.

Since our last issue, letters from agents
and correspondents, inclosing money and
communications for the Organ, have been
duly received and requests complied with.

From Edward Booth, P. G. W. P., New
Orleans, with communication and \$1 for
Organ.

From James Aigin, Delaware, O., one
dollar.

From W. G. Armour, \$2.00, and order for
400 copies of Tract.

From Thos. M. Crumbaker, Chancellers-
ville, \$3.35, with order for Tract No. 1.

From F. R. Potts, Putnam, with \$5, and
order for one thousand copies of Tract
No. 1.

From Wm. Anderson, Jr., Cardington,
Morrow county, O. [Paper has been regu-
larly mailed, but we shall comply with re-
quest.]

From C. M. Kelsey, Mt. Vernon, O.,
with \$5.00, and order for 1,000 copies of
Tract No. 1.

From Jonathan Taft, Xenia, O., order for
Maine Liquor Law and Tract No. 1. [\$5 a
thousand and 75 cents per hundred.]

From S. R. Magee, Deserville, O., with
\$1.00 and order for 200 copies of Tract
No. 1.

From T. H. Cummings, Poland, with \$5.00,
and order for 1000 copies of Tract No. 1.

From Wm. Brennan, G. S., Circleville,
inclosing documents.

From A. T. Mason, Basil, Fairfield county,
O. [We decline publishing, as our columns
are entirely too narrow for such long
metre.]

From Jonas Allshouse, Newbury, with
\$5.00, and order for 1000 copies of Tract
No. 1.

West Liberty, Morgan county, Ky.,
names of four new subscribers, \$4.00.

Marshall Pepper, Sidney, O., with one
addition to club, \$1.00.

From Manly Warren, Marietta, O. [Er-
rata printed and sent gratuitously. We
think the illustrated title page, however,
was decidedly the best.]

From Dr. Wm. Sherwood, of city, giving
explanations with regard to some "refer-
ences" to allusions in the proceedings of the G.
D., in which he is personally interested.
We shall publish next week.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter
from our worthy Bro. M. J. Howard, D. G.
W. P. of Harrison and Jackson counties,
Miss., with ten dollars enclosed, and an
order for 200 copies of By-Laws for Lynch-
burg Division, No. 39, Sons of Temperance,
and funeral ceremonies. The order is now
being executed, and will be shipped, as di-
rected, in one week.

We will give an extract from the Broth-
er's letter in our next issue, and would like
to hear from such Temperance men fre-
quently.

From E. T. Rawson, Columbus, O., with
\$6.00, and order for 1,500 copies of Tract
No. 1.

In our columns may be found the adver-
tisement of that excellent medicine known
as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its success in
curing the various diseases of the Lungs is
attracting universal attention, not only of
the learned and philanthropist, but of the
whole public. The article undoubtedly is
what it pretends to be, a remedy for Lung
Complaints, and the remarkable cures
which are becoming known everywhere
cannot long be overlooked by the people.

The Liquor Law in Salem.

There can be no doubt that the
effects of the new law have been high-
ly salutary in Salem, though not to
so great an extent as if it had been
more vigorously executed. The City
Marshal, in a recent report to the
Mayor, states that from the 22d of
May to the 22d of June, there were
78 arrests and commitments in Salem
for drunkenness, and for crimes of
which rum was directly or indirectly
the cause; from the 22d of June to
the 22d of July, there were 72 com-
mitments; from the 22d of July to the
22d of August, 12; and from the 22d
of August to the 22d of September,
there were 23; an aggregate of com-
mitments for the first two months of
1853, and for the last two months of 52;
making a difference of 115. This
statement shows a diminution of
drunkenness, and crime, of which
rum was the cause, to the extent of
more than three fourths.

The Marshal also states that there is
a decided improvement in the moral
condition of the poorer classes of the
community, as the reduced number
in the almshouse would indicate.

It is also a fact that there are fewer
persons in the Salem almshouse now,
than there has been at any time for
eight or ten years past—fewer by a
considerable number. The Marshal
also states that the Police have less
frequent now to quell drunken quar-
rels and family broils, than they had
before the new law went into copra-
tion.—Salem Observer.

TEXAS.—A private despatch from Nash-
ville, received late Saturday night, informs
us that Tennessee has certainly gone for Scott.
His Majority will doubtless exceed 1,000. All
but some twenty counties have been heard
from.—Louisville Courier.

An advertisement in the London Times, of
Tuesday, Oct. 19, calls for tenders to supply
1,200,000 kilograms Virginia and tobacco,
1,800,000 do. Kentucky; 1,350,000 do. Mary-
land, crops of 1851 and '52, for the use of the
French Government. Tenders to be decided
10th January next, at Ministry of Finance,
Paris.

The towns of Paris, Ky., contributed \$25
to the Washington Monument fund, an av-
erage of ten cents each voter.